Land Use, Plan monitoring, Plan financing and Critical issues in some specific areas.

(c) The views expressed in the Workshop would be used by the D.D.A. in finalising the Perspective Development Plan for Delhi-2001.

Distribution of Surplus Land

90. SHRI SURAJ PRASAD :
SHRI INDRADEEP SINHA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 4.2 million acres of land were recovered in Bhoodan from different States to be distributed among the landless poor but only 1.3 million acres have been distributed so far;

(b) if so, the States from which such lands were received with the details of land received and distributed in each case; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for the speedy distribution of these lands ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) According to the latest information available from States, out of about 4.2 million acres of land donated under Bhoodan, about 1.79 million acres have been distributed. A statement showing State wise information is attached (*See below*)

(c) State Governments have been requested to expedite the distribution of land obtained under Bhoodan to the landleess poor and such lands which are not fit for cultivation should be utilised for purposes such as social forestry.

Statement

As on 18-2-1986

(Acres)

Name of States/Union Territories	Land donated under Bhoodan/Gramdan movement	Land distributed under Bhoodan/ Gramdan movement
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	1,95,509.67 1/2	99,304.75 1/2
2. Assam	11,935	854
3. Bihar	21,17,756	5,92,315
4. Gujarat	34,457	27,131
5. Haryana	2,002	2,170
6. Himachal Pradesh	1,677	812
7. Jammu & Kashmir	211	5
8. Karnataka	17,801	5,000
9. Kerala	2,255	1,935
10. Madhya Pradesh	4,10,151	2,35,440

(Acres)

1	2	3
11. Maharashtra	1,09,999	83,380
12. Orissa	2,05,895	1,42,157
13. Punjab	5,168	981
14. Rajasthan	6,05,232	1,57,196
15. Tamil Nadu	51,330	22,931
16. Uttar Pradesh	4,36,421	4,20,087
17. West Bengal	45	33
18. Delhi	300	150
TOTAL :	42,08,144.67 1/2	17,92,881.75 1/2

Development and Utilisation of culturable waste land

91. SHRI SURAJ PRASAD :
SHRI INDRADEEP SINHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is 16.7 million hectares of culturable wasteland in the country the development and utilisation of which is not being monitored;

(b) if so, what are the details of such land in each State; and

(c) the steps being taken for the development and utilisation of such waste land ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) The extent of culturable wasteland in the country was estimated at 16.7 million ha. during 1980-81 and at 16.41 million ha during 1981-82. According to the latest estimates (1982-83) available with the Directorate of Economical and Statistics, the total culturable wasteland in the country has been reported to be 16.31 million ha. The State-wise detail of such land is given in the attached statement.

(c) The Government of India had constituted a "Wasteland Survey Reclamation Committee" in 1959 which had identified culturable wasteland of about 6.4 lakh ha. in blocks of more than 100 ha. each in 15 States. During 1961-62 to 1968-69. under a Centrally sponsored scheme of "Survey and Categorisation of Wastelands in blocks of less than 100 ha.", an area of 2.3 million ha. of culturable wasteland in 15 States was identified as suitable for reclamation. During the same period under another Centrally sponsored scheme of "Reclamation of culturable wasteland for the settlement of landless agricultural workers", a total number of 1.11 lakh families of such labourers were resettled in about 1.9 million ha. of reclaimed wasteland.

In 1977-78, the Government of India had sponsored a study through the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) on the idle or unutilised land under the operational holdings. This study was carried out in Anantpur, Belgaum, Chittorgarh, Jabalpur, Jhansi and Ratnagiri with the help of the local Agricultural Universities. It has revealed that the causes of land remaining idle were unlevelled and rocky nature of land, low fertility, degradation and erosion